

PROPRIETORS.

NO. 442

1

Burning of Columbia, S. C.

The Correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the origin of the fires at Columbia and Charlotte:

It was discovered on advancing through the city that Wade Hampton had large quantities of cotton piled in the street. The bales had been cut open, the cotton pulled out loosely, and remained all ready for the torch. In several places it was actually on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which had scattered the cotton through the trees, and on the house tops and piazzas, and verandahs, the effect being in many places as if a snow-storm had fallen on the city. The fire had been set to the cotton, the citizens said by Wheeler's men, who were the last to leave the town. The wind abating, the efforts which our men made to extinguish the flames were apparently successful. Toward evening a strong south-westerly gale came up, which fanned the smouldering embers, and the half extinguished cotton into a blaze, and wafted the newly burning tufts of the cotton on to the roofs and into the open windows and doors of the houses through a large portion of the city. At the same time a man who had a store filled with provisions which belonged to the rebel Government, and to which our soldiers were helping themselves, himself set his store on fire. From the burning cotton, which had blown from the bales, the city was soon on fire in as many as twenty places, the soldiers endeavoring, every-where, to arrest the flames, the citizens either sullenly looking on or rushing wildly about, and in either case making no effort to stop the fire. Our escaped prisoners were to be seen rushing to the houses of those who had befriended them, and calling on the soldiers for help, and they worked along and earnestly to save the property of those who had been kind to their comrades. Before morning, however, nearly the whole city was in ashes. Nearly three thousand houses had been destroyed. The old Capitol was burned, and the new one somewhat damaged. The bank-note and Treasury buildings, where the rebel notes were engraved and printed, were entirely burned. The Sisters of Mercy Home was burned, and all the hotels. Only one church was destroyed.

From Columbia we marched toward Charlotte, destroying the railroad as we went. The 20th Corps entered Winnsborough on the 21st, about forty-two miles from Columbia, on the Charlotte Road. On entering the town, some of the largest buildings were found to be on fire. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the houses had been fired by Mrs. Landerdale who had a quantity of cotton stored in the building, and which she said "she would destroy to keep the Yankees from getting it." In this way a large portion of this very pretty town was burned. Here we found many rebels from Charleston who had moved their household furniture, &c., to a safe place (as they thought) from Yankee invasion. The town was carefully taken care of, and the guards left by General Geary were sent by the rebels, when they entered the town after us, unharmed into our lines.

The Red River Expedition.

In the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the United States, appellants, vs. seventy-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant, was elaborately argued by the respective counsel and decided; Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion of the court.

A large quantity of cotton was seized upon land by a naval force, (Rear Admiral D. D. Porter commanding,) which had ascended Red river, in Louisiana, and the portion in question having been carried to Illinois, was there labelled as prize of war by naval capture, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Elizabeth Alexander, claiming to be a loyal owner of the cotton, intervened in that court, and the decision was rendered in her favor, and, consequently, adversely to the United States and the naval captors. The United States appealed, and in the argument before the Supreme Court, among other highly important questions, the point was discussed as to the validity, under the prize laws, of a naval capture not made within tide-water limits.

The Chief Justice said that there could be no seizure as prizes of war, of private property, by the navy on the inland waters of the United States, or on land, since the acts of Congress of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864. The cotton in question was not, therefore, prize of war. This disposed of the claims of the naval captors, under the prize laws of the United States. But it did not necessarily follow that the cotton was to go back to the owner. If the capture which was made prejudiced the loyal owner, she has a recourse in the act of 12th March, 1863, section 3, under which she may, any time within two years after the war, recover in the Court of Claims. The court thought that this property should have been turned over to the Treasury agents to be disposed of under the act of 12th March, 1863, and that the property was to be returned to, applicable to captured and abandoned property.

The libel in the Illinois court was dismissed, and the status of the cotton is understood to be similar to that of property abandoned by rebel owners, or taken possession of by miscellaneous military seizures, and subject to the general regulations governing such interests.

As this decision will fix the rule for millions of dollars' worth of property captured by the navy under like circumstances, it is quite important.

In answer to an argument that the territory where the seventy-two bales of cotton, in question, was seized was conquered or loyal territory, from the fact that an election was held, or attempted to be held, at the time of the seizure, the Chief Justice said the argument did not hold, as the territory was in possession of the enemy, and the cotton was seized in the midst of actual hostilities; that the enemy continued to hold it; that the Government was repulsed; hence an election, held under such circumstances, had no force or effect, was not legal and conferred no rights. All elections held in that portion of Louisiana where the authority of the Government has been asserted, where the flag floats unmolested, were legal.—*Wash. Republican.*

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.

Wigfall: A Curse to His Country.

Senator Wigfall, who has been pursuing a very extraordinary and very reprehensible course during the whole of the present session, of Congress, seemed inspired, in his speech of Tuesday night, by a desire to surpass all his previous offences against the public interests. His speech was violent,

unpatriotic, and censurable in the highest degree; devoted to the advocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who stand infinitely higher than he in the public confidence. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as "a one horse concern," (where were our Senators that they had no word of rebuke?) denounced the press, poured out his bitterness upon the President, and demanded that he and the Vice President should resign.

There is, perhaps, not a patriot in the land who will not think that Mr. Wigfall should himself take the advice he gives, and resign his seat in the Senate. Had he done so at the beginning of the session, a great deal of time would have been saved to that body, which has been far worse than wasted. One of the last speeches which the writer heard in the old United States Senate was from Mr. Wigfall, in which he defied the North and almost invited them to the battle. Little did we then expect, when the war should indeed come, to see him pursue the course which has made his further service during the session now about to close an evil and a curse to his country.

The Rebel Government—Legislation in Secret Session.

There has probably been nothing in the proceedings of the rebel Congress which exhibits more clearly the rapid progress which that body has made toward pure oligarchy, than the practice in which it now constantly indulges of transacting all business of importance in "secret session." In the earlier part of the war, nothing was discussed in this way, except matters actually pertaining to, or affecting, the movements of the armies in the field; but during the last two years, nothing, or next to nothing, has been debated with open doors, except declaratory resolutions, addresses, and proclamations. As soon as a bill is brought up which promises any important change, the first whisper of opposition to it is a signal for going into "secret session," and from this moment nothing more is heard of the measure until it has been either enacted or rejected.

We need hardly say that a body legislating in secret is oligarchy in one of its most odious forms—the forms which has made the history of Venice a record more hateful to liberty than that of any European despotism. A despot, let his conduct be ever so outrageous, at least assumes openly the responsibility of his acts, and presents himself to the public eye as a shining mark for criticism and reprobation. But an assembly which mingles law behind lock and key, is, in reality, a despot, who has not only got rid of his conscience, but of all sensibility to the feelings, wishes or ideas of his fellow-men. An assembly, in which the action of its individual members is concealed from the public gaze, is, in fact, or may readily become, the most tremendous engine of tyranny that the wit of man can devise. Oligarchy or responsibility, divided among even a dozen men, has, as the history of all corporations shows, no terrors for any body, and practically places no restraint on misconduct. When divided amongst two or three hundred, it is, of course, still more powerless, when, as is the case under the system of "secret societies," the precise share of each member of a legislature, in the formation of its decisions, cannot be fixed, the public practically loses all control over it. It might, we think, be fairly argued that the representative system could never have succeeded in very large communities without the accompaniment of publicity. The first great experiment of it, that of the English House of Commons, cannot be said to have proved satisfactory until the practice of reporting the debates had begun. Previous to that, the Government of Great Britain was an oligarchy in all but the name, and the influence of popular opinion on legislation was nil. Since then Parliament has been rapidly reduced to subjection to the popular will, and an entirely new character has been infused into the law-making power. So that it may now be said to be one of the fundamental canons of the constitutional system, that the representative shall always speak and vote under the eye of his constituents, and shall not withdraw any of his official acts, except in cases previously defined, from their scrutiny and criticism.

We may safely consider the disregard of this rule by the Confederate Legislature at this early period of its existence as a very significant and unmistakable indication of the nature of the system of Government which the Southern leaders intended, had their attempt succeeded to establish a Confederacy. Of their dislike to a broad Democracy like ours, we have been long aware. But the recent proceedings of their Congress prove that even a Government of freeholders was not what they aimed at, but a Government of wealthy men, large landed proprietors—what, in short, Aristotle calls an oligarchy, without any responsibility or show of responsibility to the rest of the community. Governor Brown, in his late message, denounces the "secret session" as part of that machinery created by the Richmond leaders for the destruction of Southern liberty, in very strong terms, and demands that they shall be abandoned, and that all legislative proceedings shall be public, so that the country may know by whom and by what arguments the various measures of government are assailed or degraded, and for what reasons and with what views they are passed.

Much of the practical interest of this matter is of course destroyed by the probability that the present Confederate Congress is the last that will ever meet. But it will, nevertheless, always possess considerable importance for the philosopher and historian, as a very suggestive indication of the course that the Confederacy would have run, had it succeeded—the secret aims of its leading managers, and in fact as a key to many of the most singular problems of "this strange eventful history."—*N. Y. Times.*

Another Case.

Agate, the Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, follows up his account of "Secessionists Rebuked" which appeared in our last issue, with another Case:

"General Spinner's letter to the Nashville Shouts calls up another performance of his. Shortly after the passage of the first tax bill, Judge Merrick, then of the District Supreme Court (soon in law to vinegary and venerable ex-Governor and would-be Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky), wrote to complain of the deduction of his tax from the amount of his salary, and entered into an elaborate argument to prove that Congress had no right to diminish his salary during his incumbency of the office. About the same time Gen. Spinner received a letter from a Delaware Judge suggesting that there was some mistake in deducting his tax, as he didn't think enough had been taken out."

"The General sent a copy of this letter to Judge Merrick, simply saying that he 'wont'

to let him see the difference between a loyal and a disloyal Judge, and that, while he wouldn't enter at all into the question whether Congress could or could not diminish his salary during his term of office, he begged to suggest to Judge Merrick that Congress might nip it in the bud."

"The Judge was immensely indignant, and sent the letter to the President. The President referred it in due course to Secretary Chase. The Secretary sent it to the Treasurer. When the bluff, grizzled, mustached old fellow entered the office, looking for all the world like a great good-humored bulldog, Mr. Chase quietly handed him the letter. 'Well,' said the Treasurer, 'Well,' said the Secretary, 'You wrote it?' 'Yes,' but, Mr. Secretary, but—but if I'd known he was going to send it to you, I'd have made it a good deal worse!' Mr. Chase did his best to look solemn, and understood the line of paternal remonstrance. 'But, General, there ought to be proper official courtesy, at least, between the co-ordinate branches of the Government.' 'But I said exactly what I thought,' persisted the old-time Treasurer. Mr. Chase still looked as solemn as he could. 'Well, General, all I have to say is that while your letter is very pertinent to the subject, I'm afraid it is very impertinent to the Judge.' Pretty soon thereafter Judge Merrick learned that there was more than he dreamt in the Treasurer's letter. Congress did 'upset his d-d court!' and since that day he has had no trouble with the Treasurer about salaries.

European News.

New York, March 21.—The steamer City of London with Liverpool advices via Queenstown to the 9th inst., has arrived.

It is reported that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, is firmly resolved on maintaining the Empire of Mexico and the honor of the French flag.

The London Star repudiates the rumors of a possible war between England and America.

The French Minister of Public Instruction tenders his resignation, but Napoleon refuses to accept it.

The London Times says: "The signs of Confederate exhaustion have brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene and the part we shall be called on to play in it if the Federal Government maintains a quarrel with England in the shape of claims which she does not acknowledge. The question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether they can go to war with us with a fair prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will!"

The Times argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately on the conclusion of peace. But it will be for English statesmen, at the proper time, to see that the quarrel is not allowed to hang over all it suits American convenience.

The Times city article alludes to probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the dullness in exchange, consequent on the heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the Continent, and the arrival at New York of the cotton captured at Savannah.

Mr. De Monthon has been appointed French Minister to Washington, and M. Dano Minister to Mexico.

The Locality of the Last Ditch.

We should not be surprised if, when Richmond had fallen, and the discomfited leaders of the insurrection had been driven from every city and almost every house in the South, they might still find one safe place of retreat. It is in the State of New Jersey, and among the members of its legislature, whose devotion to the rebellion seems to be as ardent as that of any journalist at Richmond, and whose hatred of the loyal army as malignant as that of any bushwhacker of the Valley.

This New Jersey Legislature has recently distinguished itself by voting against the amendment of the constitution which proposes to remove from the statute-book the odious cause of this bloody civil war. It has had the proud satisfaction also, recently of voting against an act to give the right of suffrage to the brave Jerseymen in the field, who are exposing life and limb in defence of the constitution and the government. But the degrading littleness of its spirit was, perhaps, most strikingly exhibited the other day, when a bill was before the Assembly to incorporate an association in Sussex county, for raising a monument to those natives of the county who had fallen in the military service, engaged "in the suppression of the present unholy rebellion."

As soon as the preamble was read, a Mr. Iliff jumped up and moved that the word "unholy" be stricken out, and his Democratic friends carried the amendment. It was then moved successively by loyal members to insert "wicked and causeless," "causeless" alone, and finally so mild a term as "unjustifiable," but the same majority, by a solid vote, refused to condemn the rebellion in even that milk-and-water way. At length one of their own number moved to insert the word "righteous," which unquestionably expressed their real feelings, but not enough of them were sufficiently bold to declare them openly, and so, with the aid of the Union votes "righteous" was also rejected. Yet they had deliberately declared that the rebellion was neither unholy, nor wicked, nor causeless, nor unjustifiable, and only the fear of political consequences prevented them from declaring that it was righteous.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Ability to Pay Taxes.

The London Economist and the Saturday Review—neither of them at all partial to this country—have taken occasion lately to call attention to an important economical fact, developed by this war—the immense wealth of the population of the Free States. The Economist, in a recent able article on the subject of our "ability to bear taxation," demonstrates, as it against the popular opinion of England, our capacity to bear easily \$6,000,000,000 annual taxation. The writer states that the great peculiarity of American society has not been understood in Europe—that is the large number of people with an income say of \$500. There are not, he admits, a body of men, representing, for instance, such an amount of property as is represented by the British Parliament, but there are a far larger number of small property-holders with taxable incomes than of the American laborers and small farmers at \$1.50 a day, which he believes to be a low estimate, and the number of families in the Union at five and a half millions, he thinks the wage-income of America would be equal to the property-income of Great Britain. The income of our middle class he estimates as equal to that of the British middle class though the former possesses less accumulated property. Suppose a tax laid corresponding to the English, of three shillings on the pound, he concludes that \$120,000,000 could be raised here from direct taxes, without counting the indirect taxes on luxuries. With respect to the willingness

of our people to pay, he entertains little doubt that where a debt is so universally held and where a population is so well off, the tax would be paid with but little grumbling. He does not see why an American "farmer," or artisan should not be willing to pay for the American nationality, or dignity, or safety, or whatever we consider it as much as the British banker's clerk for the British—namely, three shillings on the pound. Grumbings there would be, but there are grumbings also from English rate-payers, and yet the poorest pay with little opposition. There might be many difficulties in collecting, but experience and ingenuity would gradually perfect modes of raising the taxes which would be the most effective and the least annoying. And, as he justly argues, it is hard to fix a limit to the amount of indirect taxes on luxuries which might be raised from so rich a people. His final candid conclusion is that the European public have not at all estimated correctly the American ability to bear taxation.

We are glad that so eminent a financial authority as the Economist has admitted what has long been claimed by the financiers of America—the immense productive power of labor and consequent wealth of America. A foreign traveler in our Union, not seeing so much of the signs of accumulated wealth, though finding every mark of individual well-being, is disposed to underestimate the national wealth. But it must be borne in mind that the immensely larger portion of the wealth of every country is produced each year. The profits of the annual labor in America are immense. We have always understood here that the capacity of this country to bear taxation and thus pay debts, could hardly be measured. With a wise system of taxation, falling especially on luxuries, and large objects, a steady accumulation by fixed legislation of a sinking fund each year, and the raising money for the war as little as possible by currency, and as much as possible by loans, we shall have even two thousand millions of debt as easily as poorer countries in Europe bear their hundreds of thousands. The whole people own the debt. They are willing to pay anything for their nationality. They are rich enough to endure immense taxation. Who can doubt the financial ability with such resources, backed by such loyal impulses of the people to meet the indebtedness of the Government.—*N. Y. Com. Path-Finder.*

From the Philadelphia Press, March 11. One Hundred and Fifteen Millions of 7 30s.

Nearly 115 millions of the popular 7-30 Loan had been disposed of up to Saturday night last, and not more than 50 millions of this particular loan yet remain. It will be borne in mind that the notes now sold have a little less than two and a half years to run before they mature, when the valuable privilege occurs of their convertibility into 5-20 bonds, which have five years to run from August 15, 1867. It is generally believed that our new and able Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, favors the present popular system of distributing Government loans, as now familiar to the people. Therefore it is to be expected that, after the present issue of 7-30s is exhausted, the sale will be continued upon a new issue, having a longer period to run before the valuable privilege of convertibility into 5-20 bonds occurs to them. The six hundred millions just authorized by Congress will probably, as far as needed, be raised from sales of the 7-30 loan, divided up into three or four series of issues say 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 each—the first series of one hundred and fifty millions maturing say one year later than the present old issue, and so on, making each series mature one year later than the previous one, and it holders required the loan to be paid in maturity, the demand could be met by receipts from internal revenue and other sources. The subscription agent, while endeavoring to dispose of the present issue as rapidly as possible, does not wish to convey the idea that there will be no more of the 7-30 loan, as Mr. McCulloch will doubtless decide that the people shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions without changing the nature of the loan further than to postpone the maturity of the issues to later periods. Some will regard those maturing at an earlier date with more favor; others, regarding the probability of a speedy resumption of specie payments, will favor those having longer time to run.

The Prisoners at Wilmington.

The Correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Wilmington, March 10th, as follows:

The whole number of prisoners received here under the late exchange was 8,684. Of these there were on the rolls: officers, 993; enlisted men, 7,692.

The reasons are given for the deficiency to make up the ten thousand prisoners promised by the officers of exchange: First, many deserted and exchanged themselves before they could be delivered. Secondly, some died and were left by the wayside, where no mark, save a small mound, shows their last resting place. Others, and not a few, were put off the train in a moribund state, being incurable, and were afterward found, and died in our hands. Quite a number, according to the confession of the Rebel officers, died after the rolls were made out, and before they could be exchanged.

There were two thousand stretcher patients, who were unable to sit up. Of this class about fifteen have died daily upon an average since coming into our hands; about half the number who died daily while in Rebel hands. A large number of these are unable to give their names or the command to which they have been attached in consequence of physical and mental debility. Some have become entirely demented by their dreadful sufferings from exposure and starvation. For these reasons many who have passed from their dreadful captivity acutely to die under the folds of the old flag, will forever remain among the "unknown." All others have their graves properly marked. But a few had clothes on, or anything in the shape of papers, letters or memoranda, about their persons, by which they could be identified. Many had on merely a pair of ragged drawers; some, Dr. Barnes states, were entirely naked.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—twk&w.

SEE MUNN'S KINDNESS.—See Mundy, while standing on the gallows, in the presence of the multitude assembled to witness his execution, in the very face of death, solemnly declared that he had taken many prisoners during his wild career in Kentucky, but had always treated them kindly. We do not know what Sue regarded as kind treatment, yet we do not believe that a single person who was ever taken prisoner by him can be found to come forward and testify to the falsity of this statement. We do not believe a single one can be found, for Mundy acted upon the principle, "Dead men tell no tales," and he brutally murdered every Federal soldier or Union citizen who was so unfortunate as to become his captive. The friends of the murdered men alone came forward and contradicted the statement, for the lips of the dead are mute. Sue Mundy treated prisoners kindly! A strange kindness, indeed! He murdered them in cold blood, and left the mangled bodies where they fell without giving them the poor shelter of even a rude and shallow grave.—*Louisville Journal.*

WHAT IS PIRACY?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States hold piracy. And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Van Winkle repose of four years, and begins to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be that the Confederates are but pirates. For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever sententialed a ship, and now John Bull—thou whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court. There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of international law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Governor's private family either in Frankfort, or in its vicinity, by a lady. References given. Inquire at this office. March 21-14.

J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 20-6m.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES. LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition. Feb. 7, 1865-3m.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort. HAVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread, hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply of the same, and will be furnished any hour at Pierson's Express Office, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865-2w.

Appeal Meeting. NOTICE TO CITY TAX PAYERS.

THE Assessor having returned his list of taxable property for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the Assessor's valuation, to appear before the Mayor and Council of the city of Frankfort, at their Council Chamber, at a meeting to be held on the 1st Monday in April next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., with evidence to show the true value of their property. Attest: O. W. GWIN, Mayor. J. S. R. GRAHAM, C. B. C. March 24, 1865-td.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

There will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at ½ past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock Holders.

S. C. BULL, Treasurer. March 14, 1865-td.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12. Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps PERFUMERY of all kinds Soaps, Ivory and Shell Toilets, Combs, Madam Darnest's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Dec. 2, 1864-swtd.

PILES! A SURE CURE EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy Read what these say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, of Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask or Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy? May 25, 1864-tw&w-325.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

By virtue of the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, rendered at the January term, 1865, in the case of James Harlan's administrators vs. James Harlan's heirs, &c. I will sell at public outcry, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT, being County Court day, the following valuable

REAL ESTATE!

1. THE RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, in the city of Frankfort, and the LOT upon which it is situated. The house is large and commodious, and the lot a corner lot, 200 feet square. I am authorized, by the judgment of the Court to sell the said property in one body, or divide it into two or more parcels, as in my opinion may be best for all concerned. Persons desiring the whole property will indicate to me before the day of sale the amount at which they will start the bidding of this property, if it should be sold in a body; and persons desiring to purchase only parts of the lots for building purposes, will indicate what they will bid for such parts respectively.

2. THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, immediately outside of the city limits, adjoining the farms of E. H. Taylor, L. A. Thomas, and Philip Swigert. It is the farm purchased by the deceased from the heirs of S. L. Major. It contains 150 acres, of which about 35 or 40 acres are wood land, and nearly all of the balance is in cultivation. The improvements upon this farm are unusually good, and it is as desirable a farm or suburban residence, of its size, as is to be found in this locality. B. The undivided half (lower half) of a

HOUSE AND LOT

formerly occupied by deceased as a law office, and by A. C. Keenon for the State Bindery. It contains four large rooms, besides two garret rooms, with a good kitchen, and a bath. A. C. Keenon owns the other half of this property, and I am authorized to sell the whole of it.

4. A FARM

about nine miles from Frankfort, known as the Simon Hopper farm, containing about 154 acres. This is one of the best farms in the neighborhood in which it is situated. It has upon it very fair buildings, suitable for residence and farming purposes. It is well timbered, is a first rate grass farm, and is not very far from the railroad.

5. The undivided half of a

HOUSE AND LOT

in the city of Louisville, on Center street, formerly owned by one Timmons, and conveyed by him to George Robertson and Jas. Harlan. This is a first rate residence for a small family.

Purchasers are invited to examine each piece of property for themselves.

The whole property will be sold upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of sale bonds.

As to all the aforesaid property, except the residence of deceased in Frankfort, I am authorized to give immediate possession to the purchaser upon his executing bond to restore possession of the same in the event the sale is not confirmed by the Court, and pay a reasonable rent for the use of the same. As to the city residence, the purchaser can obtain possession after the confirmation of the sale.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Special Com'r.

March 21, 1865-td. *Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer & Reporter, and National Unionist insert two times each and send bills to this office.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 11, 1865. Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—"

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited all rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, having enlisted or entered into the service of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and directed to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment. 'Now, therefore, he it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby issue this Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts, and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the 60th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"The records and returns of such deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves
